

Judge for Yourself

Presenting the Special Message of the President of the United States transmitted to the two Houses of Congress January 26, 1911; also statistical data showing the effect of the agreement upon the American farmer as buyer and seller.

ISSUED BY

Association of Minnesota Manufacturers

H. M. KINNEY, Winona, Chairman

JOHN H. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

2300 University Ave., St. Paul

A. O. HUBBARD, Minneapolis, President

Vice-Presidents

H. F. JOHNS, Lake City

P. J. LYONS, Minneapolis

CHARLES LORING, Crookston


H. C. HOWE, Owatonna

CHAS. S. HALE, Minneapolis

W. E. MUIR, Winona

E. R. BEEMAN, Treasurer

St. Louis Park



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign Alternates

Judge for Yourself

Much has been said about the alleged disadvantages that are to result to the American farmers because the proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada admits barley and wheat free of duty, and little attention has been paid to the advantages the agreement gives *directly* to our farmers. These advantages fall into two classes: First, those of the extended market in Canada for his products, and second, the free or freer entrance into the United States of the Canadian products bought by our farmers. The following tables speak for themselves and are reproduced directly from the official United States figures transmitted to Congress by President Taft.

See Page 12

Table one shows the widened Canadian market given for our farmers' products by the abolition or reduction of duties by Canada.

See Page 15

Table two shows how our farmers as consumers will benefit by the reduction or abolition of our duties on Canadian products which are consumed by our farmers.

We believe the law will be of benefit to the entire Northwest, including the farmer.

Tariff Between Neighbors

The people of the British Northwest are like ourselves. Many of them our former neighbors and citizens; they live as well, wear as good clothes, live in just as good houses, and earn as much money as we do. We need no more of a tariff wall between Canada and the United States than we do between Minnesota and the Dakotas.

You will be told that this treaty does not go far enough; that the President has not made a good bargain with Canada, and that we should reject it on that account. We believe that absolute free trade

with Canada would be the greatest possible factor in the development of the Northwest states; but we also believe the President when he states that free trade was offered Canada and rejected. In other words, our Government made the best bargain it could.

If the treaty can be improved, we certainly would be glad, but a rejection of it now, in our opinion, will mean no treaty for many years to come, and a gradual growing apart of the two countries. One of the great advantages to be gained by the enactment of the law would be the starting of much closer relations with our neighbor on the North. He is a good neighbor, and we will not suffer by coming into closer contact with him.

Opposition of Certain Parties

The passage of this act will be opposed by many of our manufacturers who have already established factories in Canada. It will be a matter of indifference to the larger manufacturers of this country who have goods to sell in Canada and who can and will go to Canada and build plants there if the treaty is not passed. To the small manufacturers of this country who have not the capital or the organization to go to Canada and build factories it means a great deal.

In a recent article by Senator Beveridge in the Saturday Evening Post he makes use of the following pertinent language:

"Suppose the trade agreement between ourselves and Canada is not what we should like it to be in all of its items. Once the policy is established, it is absolutely certain that those defects will be remedied. When the two peoples experience the benefits of freer commerce and trade between them not all the politicians and all the special interests in both countries can prevent them from making that commerce and trade still easier and more intimate.

"Once the policy is established and proved to be a good thing for the two nations, the pressure of vast economic forces will compel further reductions on articles not already free and a general equalization, ever tending toward complete liberty of commerce between the two countries.

"Does it not appear to you to be an unwise statesmanship that, because it is not satisfied with this little thing here or that little thing yonder, would wreck a great national policy designed to benefit more than a hundred million human beings on both sides of the line?

Implement Industry Not Afraid

Let one thing be understood. The implement industry of the United States is one of the few industries of this country that is willing to trade markets on equal terms with the manufacturers of any country in the world. It wants no tariff on implements against any country that levies no tariff on our implements.

Where to Obtain Information

The tables for this booklet are taken from a pamphlet entitled "Canadian Reciprocity," a special message of the President of the United States transmitted to the two houses of Congress, January 6th, 1911. We quote from this communication, only such matter as will particularly interest the farmer, but you can easily obtain the pamphlet containing the entire treaty by writing a letter to your Congressman or Senator and asking that it be mailed to you.

Our Reason

We are printing and distributing this pamphlet in order to spread knowledge of just what the proposed act means and because some of our public men in Washington from the Northwestern states assume the attitude that those who favor the treaty at home are ignorant of its provisions.

If the treaty is a bad thing for the Northwestern farmer it is a bad thing for us. Our principal trade comes and will continue to come from the Northwest and anything that injures that section will injure us."

Association of Minnesota Manufacturers

April, 1911

President's Message

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message of December 6, 1910, I stated that the policy of broader and closer trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, which was initiated in the adjustment of the maximum and minimum provisions of the tariff act of August 5, 1909, had proved mutually beneficial and that it justified further efforts for the readjustment of the commercial relations of the two countries. I also informed you that, by my direction, the Secretary of State had dispatched two representatives of the Department of State as special commissioners to Ottawa to confer with representatives of the Dominion Government, that they were authorized to take steps to formulate a reciprocal trade agreement, and that the Ottawa conferences thus begun, had been adjourned to be resumed in Washington.

On the 7th of the present month two cabinet ministers came to Washington as representatives of the Dominion Government, and the conferences were continued between them and the Secretary of State. The result of the negotiations was that on the 21st instant a reciprocal trade agreement was reached, the text of which is herewith transmitted with accompanying correspondence and other data.

One by one the controversies resulting from the uncertainties which attended the partition of British territory on the American Continent at the close of the Revolution, and which were inevitable under the then conditions, have been eliminated—some by arbitration and some by direct negotiation. The merits of these disputes, many of them extending through a century, need not now be reviewed. They related to the settlement of boundaries, the definition of rights of navigation, the interpretation of treaties, and many other subjects.

Through the friendly sentiments, the energetic efforts, and the broadly patriotic views of successive administrations, and especially of that of my immediate predecessor, all these questions have been settled. The most acute related to the Atlantic fisheries, and this long-standing controversy, after amicable negotiation, was referred to The Hague Tribunal. The judgment of that august international court has been accepted by the people of both countries and a satis-

factory agreement in pursuance of the judgment has ended completely the controversy. An equitable arrangement has recently been reached between our Interstate Commerce Commission and the similar body in Canada in regard to through rates on the transportation lines between the two countries.

The path having been thus opened for the improvement of commercial relations, a reciprocal trade agreement is the logical sequence of all that has been accomplished in disposing of matters of a diplomatic and controversial character. The identity of interest of two peoples linked together by race, language, political institutions, and geographical proximity offers the foundation. The contribution to the industrial advancement of our own country by the migration across the boundary of the thrifty and industrious Canadians of English, Scotch, and French origin is now repaid by the movement of large numbers of our own sturdy farmers to the northwest of Canada, thus giving their labor, their means, and their experience to the development of that section, with its agricultural possibilities.

The guiding motive in seeking adjustment of trade relations between two countries so situated geographically should be to give play to productive forces as far as practicable, regardless of political boundaries. *While equivalency should be sought in an arrangement of this character, an exact balance of financial gain is neither imperative nor attainable. No yardstick can measure the benefits to the two peoples of this freer commercial intercourse and no trade agreement should be judged wholly by customhouse statistics.*

We have reached a stage in our own development that calls for a statesmanlike and broad view of our future economic status and its requirements. We have drawn upon our natural resources in such a way as to invite attention to their necessary limit. This has properly aroused effort to conserve them, to avoid their waste, and to restrict their use to our necessities. We have so increased in population and in our consumption of food products and the other necessities of life, hitherto supplied largely from our own country, that unless we materially increase our production we can see before us a change in our economic position, from that of a country selling to the world food and natural products of the farm and forest, to one consuming and importing them. Excluding cotton, which is exceptional, a radical change is already shown in our exports in the falling off in the amount of our agricultural products sold abroad and a

corresponding marked increase in our manufactures exported. A farsighted policy requires that if we can enlarge our supply of natural resources, and especially of food products and the necessities of life, without substantial injury to any of our producing and manufacturing classes, we should take steps to do so now. We have on the north of us a country contiguous to ours for three thousand miles, with natural resources of the same character as ours which have not been drawn upon as ours have been, and in the development of which the conditions as to wages and character of the wage earner and transportation to market differ but little from those prevailing with us. The difference is not greater than it is between different States of our own country or between different Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. Ought we not, then, to arrange a commercial agreement with Canada, if we can, by which we shall have direct access to her great supply of natural products without an obstructing or prohibitory tariff? This is not a violation of the protective principle, as that has been authoritatively announced by those who uphold it, because that principle does not call for a tariff between this country and one whose conditions as to production, population, and wages are so like ours, and when our common boundary line of three thousand miles in itself must make a radical distinction between our commercial treatment of Canada and of any other country.

The Dominion has greatly prospered. It has an active, aggressive, and intelligent people. They are coming to the parting of the ways. They must soon decide whether they are to regard themselves as isolated permanently from our markets by a perpetual wall or whether we are to be commercial friends. If we give them reason to take the former view, can we complain if they adopt methods denying access to certain of their natural resources except upon conditions quite unfavorable to us? A notable instance of such a possibility may be seen in the conditions surrounding the supply of pulp wood and the manufacture of print paper, for which we have made a conditional provision in the agreement, believed to be equitable. Should we not now, therefore, before their policy has become too crystallized and fixed for change, meet them in a spirit of real concession, facilitate commerce between the two countries, and thus greatly increase the natural resources available to our people?

I do not wish to hold out the prospect that the unrestricted interchange of food products will greatly and at once reduce their

cost to the people of this country. Moreover, the present small amount of Canadian surplus for export as compared with that of our own production and consumption would make the reduction gradual. Excluding the element of transportation, the price of staple food products, especially of cereals, is much the same the world over, and the recent increase in price has been the result of a world-wide cause. But a source of supply as near as Canada would certainly help to prevent speculative fluctuations, would steady local price movements, and would postpone the effect of a further world increase in the price of leading commodities entering into the cost of living, if that be inevitable.

In the reciprocal trade agreement numerous additions are made to the free list. These include not only food commodities, such as cattle, fish, wheat and other grains, fresh vegetables, fruits, and dairy products, but also rough lumber and raw materials useful to our own industries. Free lumber we ought to have. By giving our people access to Canadian forests we shall reduce the consumption of our own, which, in the hands of comparatively few owners, now have a value that requires the enlargement of our available timber resources.

Natural, and especially food, products being placed on the free list, the logical development of a policy of reciprocity in rates on secondary food products, or foodstuffs partly manufactured, is, where they cannot also be entirely exempted from duty, to lower the duties in accord with the exemption of the raw material from duty. This has been followed in the trade agreement which has been negotiated. As an example, wheat is made free and the rate on flour is equalized on a lower basis. In the same way, live animals being made free, the duties on fresh meats and on secondary meat products and on canned meats are substantially lowered. Fresh fruits and vegetables being placed on the free list, the duties on canned goods of these classes are reduced.

Both countries in their industrial development have to meet the competition of lower priced labor in other parts of the world. Both follow the policy of encouraging the development of home industries by protective duties within reasonable limits. This has made it difficult to extend the principle of reciprocal rates to many manufactured commodities, but after much negotiation and effort we have succeeded in doing so in various and important instances.

The benefit to our widespread agricultural implement industry from the reduction of Canadian duties in the agreement is clear. Similarly the new, widely distributed and expanding motor vehicle industry of the United States is given access to the Dominion market on advantageous terms.

My purpose in making a reciprocal trade agreement with Canada has been not only to obtain one which would be mutually advantageous to both countries, but one which also would be truly national in its scope as applied to our own country and would be of benefit to all sections. The currents of business and the transportation facilities that will be established forward and back across the border cannot but inure to the benefit of the boundary States. Some readjustments may be needed, but in a very short period the advantage of the free commercial exchange between communities separated only by short distances will strikingly manifest itself. That the broadening of the sources of food supplies, that the opening of the timber resources of the Dominion to our needs, that the addition to the supply of raw materials, will be limited to no particular section does not require demonstration. The same observation applies to the markets which the Dominion offers us in exchange. As an illustration, it has been found possible to obtain free entry into Canada for fresh fruits and vegetables—a matter of special value to the South and to the Pacific coast in disposing of their products in their season. It also has been practicable to obtain free entry for the cotton-seed oil of the South—a most important product with a rapidly expanding consumption in the Dominion.

The entire foreign trade of Canada in the last fiscal year, 1910, was \$655,000,000. The imports were \$376,000,000, and of this amount the United States contributed more than \$223,000,000. The reduction in the duties imposed by Canada will largely increase this amount and give us even a larger share of her market than we now enjoy, great as that is.

The data accompanying the text of the trade agreement exhibit in detail the facts which are here set forth briefly and in outline only. They furnish full information on which the legislation recommended may be based. Action on the agreement submitted will not interfere with such revision of our own tariff on imports from all countries as Congress may decide to adopt.

Reciprocity with Canada must necessarily be chiefly confined in its effect on the cost of living to food and forest products. The question of the cost of clothing as affected by duty on textiles and their raw materials, so much mooted, is not within the scope of an agreement with Canada, because she raises comparatively few wool sheep, and her textile manufactures are unimportant.

This trade agreement, if entered into, will cement the friendly relations with the Dominion which have resulted from the satisfactory settlement of the controversies that have lasted for a century, and further promote good feeling between kindred peoples. It will extend the market for numerous products of the United States among the inhabitants of a prosperous neighboring country with an increasing population and an increasing purchasing power. It will deepen and widen the sources of food supply in contiguous territory, and will facilitate the movement and distribution of these foodstuffs.

The geographical proximity, the closer relation of blood, common sympathies, and identical moral and social ideas furnish very real and striking reasons why this agreement ought to be viewed from a high plane.

Since becoming a nation, Canada has been our good neighbor, immediately contiguous across a wide continent without artificial or natural barrier except navigable waters used in common.

She has cost us nothing in the way of preparations for defense against her possible assault, and she never will. She has sought to agree with us quickly when differences have disturbed our relations. She shares with us common traditions and aspirations. I feel I have correctly interpreted the wish of the American people by expressing in the arrangement now submitted to Congress for its approval, their desire for a more intimate and cordial relationship with Canada. I therefore earnestly hope that the measure will be promptly enacted into law.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 26, 1911.*

TABLE NO. 1—

Articles of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada free of duty or with reduced duties and showing present tariff duties, proposed duties and imports from the United States into Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

Articles.	Canadian general rates.	Proposed reciprocal rates.	Imports into Canada from the United States.		Customs duties.
			Quantity.	Value.	
Cattle, less than 1 year old.	25 per cent.	Free			
Cattle, other, worth not over \$14.	do	do	1,012 head	\$25,150	\$6,287.50
Cattle, other, worth \$14 or over.	do	do			
Horses over 1 year old, worth \$50 or less.	\$12.50 each	do	86 head	3,600	1,075.00
Horses, other, worth \$50 or less.	25 per cent.	do			
Horses, other, worth over \$50.	do	do	6,518 head	397,903	99,475.75
Hogs	1½ cents per pound.	do	2,760 pounds	2,140	41.40
Sheep, 1 year old or over.	25 per cent.	do	35,844 head	131,492	32,873.00
Sheep, less than 1 year old.	do	do			
All other live animals.	do	do			
Poultry, dead	20 per cent.	do		88,886	22,221.50
Poultry, alive	do	do		52,597	10,519.40
Wheat	12 cents per bushel.	do			
Rye	10 cents per bushel.	do	54,964 bushels	55,139	6,595.68
Oats	do	do	1,306 bushels	1,399	130.60
Barley	do	do	23,361 bushels	13,893	2,336.10
Buckwheat	do	do	164,532 bushels	99,810	24,679.80
Edible dried peas.	do	do	444 bushels	426	66.60
Edible dried beans.	do	do	12,875 bushels	35,406	1,931.25
Maize, not for distillation.	25 cents per bushel.	do	23,157 bushels	55,806	5,789.25
Hay	Free	do	6,583,833 bushels	4,636,133	
Straw	\$2 per ton.	do	7,680 tons	111,956	15,360.00
Cowpeas	do	do	89 tons	7,880	178.00
Potatoes	15 cents per bushel	do	215,228 bushels	179,849	43,045.60
Sweet potatoes and yams.	20 cents per bushel	do	37,235 bushels	33,705	3,723.50
Cabbages	10 cents per bushel	do			
Onions	30 per cent.	do			
Tomatoes, fresh	do	do		652,009	195,602.70
All other fresh vegetables.	do	do			
Apples, fresh	do	do			
Cherries, fresh	40 cents per barrel.	do	59,071 barrels	261,792	23,628.40
Peaches, fresh	2 cents per barrel.	do	318,680 barrels	40,376	6,373.60
Edible berries, fresh.	\$1 per 100 pounds.	do	4,797,066 pounds	150,139	47,970.66
Grapes	2 cents per pound.	do	2,503,594 pounds	210,796	50,071.88
Crabberries	do	do	2,137,500 pounds	112,218	42,750.00
Plums, fresh	25 per cent.	do	40,854 bushels	91,764	22,938.50
Currants, fresh	30 cents per bushel.	do	69,523 bushels	158,756	20,858.70
Purrants, fresh	2 cents per pound.	do	505 pounds	42	10.10

Quinces, apricots, pears, and nectarines.....	50 cents per 100 pounds..	do	4,941,487 pounds	170,346	24,707.51	24,707.51
All other fresh fruits.....	25 per cent.....	do		4,369	1,092.25	1,092.25
Melons.....	3 cents each.....	do		65,717	21,142.98	21,142.98
Dried apples.....	25 per cent.....	do		6,461	1,615.25	1,615.25
Other dried fruits.....	do	do		285,549	58,887.25	58,887.25
Butter.....	4 cents per pound.....	do		16,163	2,443.24	2,443.24
Cheese.....	3 cents per pound.....	do		215,681	6,470.43	6,470.43
Fresh milk.....	3½ cents per pound.....	do				
Fresh cream.....	do	do				
Eggs.....	3 cents per dozen.....	do		177,577	22,514.28	22,514.28
Honey.....	do	Free		160,322	\$20,615	\$4,809.66
Cottonseed oil.....	17½ per cent.....	do		2,092,732 gallons	179,138.60	179,138.60
Flax seed.....	10 cents per bushel.....	do		1,800 bushels	180.60	180.60
Clover and timothy seed.....	10 per cent.....	do		748,742	74,874.20	74,874.20
Seed of beet, carrot, parsnip, turnip, etc.....	Free.....	do		24,660		
Seed of cabbage, kale, kohlrabi.....	10 per cent.....	do				
Other garden seeds and field seeds.....	do	do		250,919	25,091.90	25,091.90
(All seeds under Canadian 72 being in packages weighing over 1 pound each.)						
Cod, haddock, ling, and pollock, fresh, imported otherwise than in barrels.....	1 cent per pound.....	do		27,163	6,926.35	6,926.35
Cod, haddock, ling, and pollock, dry salted.....	do	do				
Cod, haddock, ling, and pollock, smoked.....	do	do		5,409	876.55	876.55
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	do	do				
Other fresh meats.....	1½ cents per pound.....	do		407	51.50	51.50
Bacon and hams.....	do	do		\$88,608	\$21,602.59	\$12,543.18
Shoulders and sides.....	2 cents per pound.....	do		276,654	38,400	4,841.44
Beef, salted, in barrels.....	do	do		5,453,257 pounds	109,065.14	40,899.42
Pork, salted, in barrels.....	do	do				
Dried or smoked meats and meats preserved in any other way than salted or pickled.....	do	do		75,815	28,905.14	10,839.54
Other meats, salted.....	do	do		930,049	178,002.76	66,751.04
Canned meats and canned poultry.....	27½ per cent.....	do		85,914	11,679.12	4,379.67
Extract of meat, not fluid.....	20 per cent.....	do		411,864 pounds	8,237.28	3,088.98
Extract of meat, fluid.....	25 per cent.....	do		278,063 pounds	12,371.30	3,374.30
Lard.....	2 cents per pound.....	do				
Lard compound and similar substances, cottolene and animal stearine.....	1½ cents per pound.....	do		53,690	14,764.81	4,026.81
Tallow.....	20 per cent.....	do				
Egg yolk.....	10 per cent.....	do				
Egg or blood albumen.....	7½ per cent.....	do		1,347,887	218,313.58	81,867.59
Canned vegetables.....	11½ cents per pound.....	do		62,919	12,686.30	4,757.36
				12,636	2,527.20	1,944.96
				13,437	1,943.70	336.92
				69,585	14,869.72	2,478.28

TABLE NO. 1---Continued

Articles of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada free of duty or with reduced duties and showing present tariff duties, proposed duties and imports from the United States into Canada during the fiscal year ending March 30, 1910.

Articles.	Canadian general rates.	Proposed reciprocal rate.	Imports into Canada from the United States.		Customs duties.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Now levied by Canada.	To be remitted by Canada.
Wheat flour and semolina....	60 cents per barrel.....	50 cents per barrel.....	31,398 barrels.....	156,001	18,338.30	3,139.50
Rye flour.....	50 cents per barrel.....	do.....	2,921 barrels.....	11,249	1,460.50	.....
Oatmeal and rolled oats.....	60 cents per 100 pounds....	50 cents per 100 pounds....	9,260 pounds.....	403	55.56	9.26
Corn meal.....	25 cents per barrel.....	12½ cents per 100 pounds...	33,291 barrels.....	106,322	8,322.75	166.45
Barley malt.....	45 cents per 100 pounds....	45 cents per 100 pounds....	2,184,463 pounds.....	57,306	9,829.97	.....
Barley, pot, pearled, etc.....	30 per cent.....	½ cent per pound.....	1,399	1,399	419.70	181.82
Buckwheat flour or meal.....	50 cents per 100 pounds....	do.....	1,529 hundred weight.....	5,051	764.47	.....
Split pea.....	15 cents per bushel.....	7½ cents per bushel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prepared cereal foods, packages not over 25 pounds....	25 per cent.....	17½ per cent.....	3,170,957 pounds.....	212,021	53,005.25	15,901.58
Prepared cereal foods, other.	20 per cent.....	do.....	.....	28,841	5,768.20	721.03
Bran, mill feed, and middlings.	17½ per cent.....	12½ cents per 100 pounds...	.....	218,222	43,644.40	16,386.65
Macaroni and vermicelli....	\$1.25 per 100 pounds.....	1 cent per pound.....	794,253 pounds.....	37,641	9,923.16	1,983.63
Biscuits, sweetened, worth 15 cents per pound or less....	27½ per cent.....	25 per cent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Biscuits, sweetened, worth over 15 cents per pound....	do.....	do.....	70,196 pounds.....	7,840	2,156.60	196.00
Pickles, in bottles, jars, etc.	35 per cent.....	32½ per cent.....	18,738 gallons.....	17,188	6,015.80	439.70
Pickles, in bulk.....	do.....	do.....	53,061 gallons.....	8,187	2,865.45	204.63
Sauces and catsups, in bottles.	do.....	do.....	39,810 gallons.....	48,023	16,808.05	1,200.53
Sauces and catsups, in bulk	do.....	do.....	20,905 gallons.....	6,292	2,202.20	157.30
Grapevines.....	20 per cent.....	17½ per cent.....	26,736 (number).....	809	161.80	20.22
Gooseberry bushes.....	do.....	do.....	99,717 (number).....	6,004	1,200.80	150.10
Raspberry bushes.....	do.....	do.....	183,031 (number).....	2,360	472.00	59.00
Currant bushes.....	do.....	do.....	119,645 (number).....	2,807	561.40	70.18
Apple trees.....	3 cents each.....	2½ cents each.....	212,529 (number).....	19,562	6,375.87	1,062.69
Cherry trees.....	do.....	do.....	47,503 (number).....	8,165	1,425.09	237.52
Peach trees and June buds.	do.....	do.....	175,841 (number).....	12,072	5,275.23	879.21
Pear trees.....	do.....	do.....	38,890 (number).....	4,623	1,166.70	194.45
Plum trees, Myrobalan.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plum trees, St. Julien.....	do.....	do.....	49,856 (number).....	5,612	1,456.68	249.28
Quince trees.....	do.....	do.....	1,499 (number).....	286	44.97	7.45
Condensed milk.....	3¾ cents per pound.....	2 cents per pound.....	227,643 pounds.....	17,168	7,723.33	2,970.54
Canned fruits.....	2½ cents per pound.....	do.....	966,831 pounds.....	54,952	21,753.95	2,417.08
Biscuits, not sweetened.....	25 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	165,545 pounds.....	18,689	4,672.25	934.45
Peanuts, shelled.....	3 cents per pound.....	1 cent per pound.....	754,006 pounds ²	240,576	22,565.75	215,080.12
Peanuts, unshelled.....	4 cents per pound.....	½ cent per pound.....	1,667,009 pounds ²	286,588	249,808.81	225,005.13
Totals, Schedule D.....	.....	.....	.....	\$11,758,399	\$3,157,390.15	\$506,573.10

¹The word ex prefixed to a tariff number indicates that only a portion of the rates included under that number are affected by the proposed reciprocity legislation.

²Estimated figures.

TABLE NO. 2.

Articles of the growth, product or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into United States free of duty or with duty reduced, also showing present United States duties, proposed duties and imports of these articles into the United States from Canada during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

Articles.	Rate of duty		Imported into the United States from Canada.		Customs duties.	
	United States.	Proposed reciprocal.	Quantity.	Value.	Now levied present.	To be remitted by the U. S.
Flaxseed or linseed.....	25 cents per bushel.....	.....do	1,410,398 bushels	2,641,256	352,600	352,600
Cotton seed	Free	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do
Other oil seeds.....	Free, or 25 cents per bushel.	.....do .....	(*) .....	(*) .....	.....do .....	.....do
Grass seed, including timothy and clover seed.	Free	.....do	3,711,155 pounds	420,618	.....do .....	.....do
Garden, field, and other seed not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over 1 pound each (not including flower seeds).	Free, or 15 cents per bushel to 20 cents per pound.	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do
Fish of all kinds:						
Fresh-water fish	1/4 cent per pound.....	.....do	31,841,153 pounds	1,291,845	79,603	79,603
Herring, fresh .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do
Mackerel, halibut or salmon, fresh, frozen, or packed in ice.	1 cent per pound.....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do
Eels and smelts, fresh or frozen.	3/4 cent per pound.....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do
All other fish, fresh, frozen, or packed in ice.	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock, dried, smoked, salted, and pickled.	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do
Fish of all kinds—Cont'd.						
Herring, pickled or salted, smoked or kippered.	1/2 cent per pound.....	.....do	17,085,091 pounds	759,882	128,138	128,138
Mackerel, pickled or salted.	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do
Halibut or salmon, pickled or salted.	1 cent per pound.....	Free	7,720,165 pounds	\$149,835	\$38,601	\$38,601
Fish, all other, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, or otherwise prepared for preservation, not specially provided for.	.....do .....	.....do	3,256,042 pounds	190,480	32,560	32,560
Fish in tin cans, barrels, etc.	30 per cent.....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do
Caviar, and other preserved fish roe.	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	338,784	184,696	184,696

TABLE NO. 2---Continued

Articles of the growth, product or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into United States free of duty or with duty reduced, also showing present United States duties, proposed duties and imports of these articles into the United States from Canada during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

Articles.	Rate of duty		Proposed reciprocal.	Imported into the United States from Canada.		Customs duties.	
	United States.			Quantity.	Value.	Levied at present.	To be remitted by the U. S.
Shell fish of all kinds, including oysters, lobsters, and clams in any state, fresh or packed, and coverings of foregoing.	Free		do		1,311,461		
Seal, herring, whale and other fish oil, including cod oil.	8 cents per gallon.		do	478,189 gallons	119,911	147,819	147,819
Cod liver oil.	15 cents per gallon.		do				
Salt, in bags, sacks, barrel, or other packages.	11 cents per 100 pounds.		do				
Salt in bulk.	7 cents per 100 pounds.		do	1,936,205 pounds	6,173	1,734	1,734
Timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for posts or in building wharves.	1/2 cent per cubic foot.		do				
Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber, not further advanced than sawed.							
Of white wood, sycamore, and basswood.					23,431	4386	4386
Of other woods.							
Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric-light, and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods.	50 cents per M feet.		do	7,307 M feet.	133,328	3,654	3,654
Wooden staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stave bolts.	\$1.25 per M feet.		do				
Pickets and palings.	10 per cent.		Free	975,975 M feet.	17,808,793	1,219,970	1,219,970
Plaster rock or gypsum.	10 per cent or 20 per cent.		do				
Fish (except shellfish) by whatever name known, packed in oil, in tin boxes or cans, including the	30 cents per ton.		do	338,309 tons	404,880	101,493	101,493

[illegible]

Some Facts and Questions

What About Free Meat?

Much is said about live animals in the treaty being on the free list, while meats are protected. We venture the assertion that it is no fault of our packers that meats are not also on the free list, but we would ask the question: Is that to the advantage or disadvantage of our farmers? Will the packing houses now in operation in Canadian cities, like Winnipeg and Calgary, protected by a duty against our packers, not continue to grow and thrive and offer to our boundary farmers competing markets for the shipment of their live-stock?

Lumber Schedule

The provisions of the treaty as to lumber are condemned as not going far enough. We wish they went further, but we would ask why the largest of the great timber owners in the United States are fighting this treaty so vigorously?

Settlers in Canada

It was said some ten years ago that we did not want to help settle Canada by adopting a Reciprocity Treaty with that country. Canada has settled up just the same, and largely by our own people, *and the price of our land has continued to advance.*

It is feared and freely stated that the enactment of this Treaty will depress the price of our land. We would call attention to the fact that the price of similar land in our own states separated by only a short distance varies in price. Land in Northern Iowa is higher in price than land of the same kind in Southern Minnesota. Land in Central Minnesota is higher in price than land of the same kind in South Dakota.

Protection of Wheat

At present the duty on wheat is twenty-five cents a bushel, but the difference in price between Minneapolis and Winnipeg averages only about five cents a bushel, so it is evident that at the outside, only

a small part of the twenty-five cents could be protection. On the other hand we find that the Minneapolis market is about five cents higher than the Chicago market. In other words, Chicago and Winnipeg are about the same. Now, the price effect by taking off the tariff on wheat will be to bring the Winnipeg market under the influence of the United States market. Liverpool will have to bid against the United States to retain this Canadian wheat. Canadian exporters and railways will exert themselves to secure every bushel they can and with the advantage of the American market the Canadian farmer would no longer offer his export wheat at lower than United States prices. Liverpool would be unable to play Canada against the United States which would be a benefit to the wheat grower, whether in Canada or in the United States. The net result of taking the tariff off wheat will be to give the Canadian grower a better price,—not to give the American grower a lower price.

Is it not a fact that the Canadian railroads will try to haul all the grain that they possibly can to their own ports on Lake Superior and that the result will be some real competition in railroad rates?

The average Western Canadian farmer is a one crop farmer. Diversified farming will not make much progress in Western Canada for a long time. Potatoes, vegetables, hay, fruits, dairy and poultry products are imported into Canada now despite the tariff. The Reciprocity Treaty puts them on the free list and the demands for them in this country will be greatly increased.

Stop the Leaks

To make farming profitable the farmer needs a continuous demand for his products. Our Northwestern farmers need markets for the fruits of their fields, flocks and herds. But if the manufacturing industries are driven out of our centers of population the farmers' best customers are taken away and the inevitable result is reduced prices for farm products because of the lessened demand.

Reciprocity will stop the leak of our manufacturers moving to Canada. Statistics show that more than seven hundred and fifty American manufacturers have opened up in Canada in the last ten years and fully as many more will be apt to follow if we fail in this our present opportunity to *stop the leak now* by agreeing to the reciprocity treaty. Facts and figures of startling character on this

point are to be found in recent public prints. Consider this carefully and "Judge for Yourself," bearing always in mind that no one industry or occupation can prosper alone. "Each for all and all for each" will work wonders in our efforts for a great and prosperous country.

What About Free Flour?

When the price of wheat declines in the United States it also declines in Canada. Records of grain exchanges show this conclusively. The flour manufacturers of the United States are willing, as has been shown by recent public prints, to exchange free flour with Canada were Canada willing. What difference would it make to the farmer if flour were on the free list?

Whom to Fear

These are days when by reasons of the increased facilities of communication and transportation public questions can be thoroughly discussed and just and accurate conclusions can easily be reached. There is nothing sacred about this proposed Reciprocity Treaty. We have President Taft's word for it that we obtained every concession possible and granted only what we were compelled to. Certainly experience will demonstrate both to us and to Canada as to the workability of the agreement. If after giving it a fair trial we find it needs realignment and adjustment we can try our hand at it again or if need be we can abrogate it entirely. "Judge for Yourself" in the light of all the facts if it is not well worthy of a trial, realizing the increasing demands of a rapidly increasing population for increased production in every line of activity.

"Judge for Yourself" as to how much of the publicity given to objections to enacting the treaty assumed to come from farmers actually originates with farmers. We know of publications which have sent out petitions for farmers to sign, thereby putting into their mouths words and opinions which they not only never originated, but which on a complete showing of all the facts they never would subscribe to.

Beware of the "politicians" who seek by appealing to prejudice to obscure the real issue. Read this book carefully and "Judge for Yourself."

The Lumber Question.

In connection with what has been said about opposition to the treaty on the part of large holders of standing timber we call your attention to the possibility of this opposition being further aroused by reason of the understanding that the railroads can put into effect a "milling in transit" rate on lumber as they do on grain. There is no reason why such a rate will not be put into effect, thus permitting undressed lumber to be loaded on the Canadian side, shipped to the nearest United States crossing, run through a planer on the United States side, either at the boundary or at any convenient point and shipped on to destination., or do they see in this treaty, if it is enacted into law, and a start thus made, the end at a near date of all lumber duties?

What Would You Buy?

What article of Canadian manufacture not now on the free list is there that any of our farmers would buy if the duty were removed?

Look the tables over carefully, always remembering that if found in practice that the treaty is wrong, that it can be amended or abrogated.

"Judge for Yourself."

If you conclude after reading this book that Canadian Reciprocity is a good thing, tell your Senators and Representatives.

Comparative Tables

April 1, 1911

The following is a comparison of prices for No. 1 Northern Wheat, May, 1910, delivery, at Winnipeg, Fort William and Minneapolis, during the following months which cover the market months for the crop of 1909:

		Minneapolis		Winnipeg and Fort William	
		High	Low	High	Low
September, 1909....		1.02 $\frac{7}{8}$	.96 $\frac{3}{4}$	.99	.95 $\frac{1}{4}$
October, "		1.07 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.00 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.01 $\frac{3}{8}$	.97 $\frac{1}{2}$
November, "		1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.01 $\frac{3}{4}$	.99 $\frac{3}{4}$	.96 $\frac{7}{8}$
December, "		1.13 $\frac{7}{8}$	1.04 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.98 $\frac{1}{2}$
January, 1910....		1.14 $\frac{7}{8}$	1.08 $\frac{7}{8}$	1.09 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.06 $\frac{1}{8}$
February, "		1.15	1.09 $\frac{1}{8}$	1.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.05

Comparative Tables

The reciprocity arrangement, we believe, was announced the latter part of January. Beginning with February 1st, 1911, the following is a comparative price of No. 1 Northern Wheat, for May, 1911 delivery, at Winnipeg, Fort William and at Minneapolis:

The mere mention has depressed the price here. It has also depressed in Canada as shown by tables:

	Minneapolis Close	Winnipeg and Fort William Close
February 1, 1911....	1.03 $\frac{7}{8}$	.97 $\frac{1}{8}$
“ 10, “ ....	.99 $\frac{1}{8}$	.95 $\frac{5}{8}$
February 19, 1911...	.97 $\frac{3}{8}$	.94 $\frac{3}{8}$
March 1, “ ...	.95 $\frac{1}{4}$	.91 $\frac{3}{8}$
“ 10, “ ...	.97 $\frac{3}{8}$	.92 $\frac{3}{8}$
“ 20, “ ...	.97 $\frac{5}{8}$	.93 $\frac{3}{8}$
“ 31, “ ...	.91 $\frac{7}{8}$	.90 $\frac{1}{4}$



3 0112 061581432